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essaylets written for the weekly press he said his say so cleverly that he was read; but not so powerfully as to stir his fellow-countrymen to action. In this book he has taken a sort of malicious satisfaction in massing his prophecies that came true and in saying in his "foreword" those irritating words, "I told you so."

But the book has merit other than indicated in the above statement. Mr. Harrison is a stern critic of his people for their defective conceptions of democracy, education, and national destiny. The one is still too intensely individualistic; the other has no adequate view or valuation of science, pure or applied; and as for the national ambition, it lacks imagination and clearness of outline. British culture, as reflected in art, is not creative. Philistinism reigns. "Muddle-through" is the national technique in business and statecraft. Life is wholly empirical. Creature comforts are the household gods.

Thus candidly does this critic write, after the British fashion; for, whatever the limitations of the Briton may be, he still stands for freedom of thought and speech, and lets criticism thrive, though his own withers are unwrung.

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By *George Seay Wheat*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Pp. 272. \$1.50.

The soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the "World War" had taken tentative steps ere they left France toward forming an organization, national in scope, which would do for them what the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans had done for survivors of the Civil War. Prominent in the deliberations was Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

With customary national celerity and effectiveness, this organization was perfected in St. Louis in May, 1919; a constitution was drafted, important issues of policy were debated, and an effort begun to enlist all eligible persons, the avowed purpose of the organization being to keep the memories of the conflict alive, to aid members who might need help in getting back to civilian life, and to cast the influence of the veterans against non-American persons and policies.

This book gives the narrative of the enterprise and does it with some color and sprightliness of style.

Since the St. Louis conference dealt with the "bonus" plan the fine ideals there defined have been trailed in the dust by action of the rank and file of the legion begging Congress to pay out a sum of not less than \$2,000,000,000 for bonuses; and this whether the persons eligible are in good health or are facing the grave, whether they are robust or broken in body. Congress, unable under the law to discriminate between indigent and thrifty supplicants, if it acts at all must include all persons who enlisted. Facing a presidential election and desirous of winning votes, the lawmakers will not settle the issue on its merits.

This book is valuable because it permanently records the beginnings of a well-intentioned movement and because it gives official lists of the founders of it and the original members.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF NATIONALITY AND INTERNATIONALISM. By *W. B. Pillsbury*. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 309. \$2.50 net.

This University of Michigan psychologist has done an excellent piece of work, of a kind that persons who wish to clarify their thinking about the causes of war and the methods of its extinction would do well to become acquainted with. From ethics to jurisprudence, to economics, to collective psychology—that is, the procession of thought on this problem of putting reason above might, justice above desire, in international relations. What the next step in the process will be we dare not predict; but just now the most illuminating knowledge is coming from men like Cannon, Jennings, Le Bon, MacDougall, Tardé, Wallas, and Zimmern, who are writing on the emotions of the crowd; the fighting instincts necessary for development; the effect of group fears; the place of hate in international organization; the relative influence of language, religion, kinship, and economic needs in shaping what is called nationality

and patriotism; the origins of international sympathy, and the possibilities of an "international mind" evolving out of a "national mind."

It is with these and other similar topics that Professor Pillsbury deals. To the technical knowledge of the schools and the verdicts of the laboratories he happens fortunately to add much practical wisdom gained in contact with many races and strata of society in this country and also garnered through his service in Europe during the war.

He is an evolutionist who believes that nationality is not the last word in political organization, and he is convinced that it is possible to find a larger community of States. He knows of no true instincts that are not quite as much suited to the international as to the national organization of society. As for national prejudices, they can in due time be overcome, just as prejudices against individuals are. Legitimate nationalism and pride and affection can exist with the creation of the larger and more inclusive organization. "Once the world accepts the principle that a better way than war exists," he writes, "for the settlement of international disputes, the best machinery for settling them will be developed by a gradual process of trial and error. . . . Meantime it is essential that the broader sympathies now wasted in a more or less vague sentimentalism shall be crystallized about a definite agreement. When that agreement shall have had the tradition of a century behind it, it will be considered as immutable as the good lawyer now regards the Constitution, and with a few centuries of practice it will assume the fixity of the moral law."

MILITARISM IN EDUCATION. By *John Langdon-Davies*. The Swarthmore Press, London. Pp. 154. 3/6.

This booklet, called by its author "a contribution to educational reconstruction," while dealing mainly with facts German and British in their origin, has its value for American readers; for it discusses tendencies toward military training of youth, also visible in our schools, and it gives arguments, which are as applicable here as in Europe, against education for discipline of a military sort, a discipline openly or secretly designed to further conscription and "armed preparedness."

HISTORY OF THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN GERMANY. By *Prof. Dr. Veit Valentin*. Revised by Hans Robert Engelmann, Berlin. (A translation.) Pp. 170. M 8.50 + 20 per cent library tax.

"The League of Nations, which many Germans still consider to be a chimera, will be a political reality in the new year, and will be felt very deeply in our country and at first not in the most agreeable way. In the history of today and tomorrow the League of Nations is a power which must be taken into consideration. It will depend upon ourselves whether the League of Nations will remain the slave-driver, in its present form, or whether we shall succeed to become partners in this new world power and thus help to reshape it.

"That we have a strong claim to this is shown in the latest book of the well-known historian, Prof. Dr. Veit Valentin: "History of the Idea of a League of Nations in Germany." Germany has taken a considerable share in the development of the idea of a League of Nations; indeed the decisive claims have come from Germany. In the minds of the present generation only Kant's famous essay, "On Eternal Peace," is still alive. That he had predecessors and successors; that all great tendencies, such as enlightenment and romanticism, liberalism, democracy, socialism, have seriously struggled with the idea of a League of Nations and have done their share in its development that has been forgotten.

"Professor Valentin has investigated many sources and has treated the subject-matter in an unusually interesting way. Philosophers and poets, lawyers and economists, parliamentarians and publicists appear as witnesses. Their utterances are given in a great historical connection of ideas: the idea of right and of might, universalism and nationalism, humanity and the driving forces of national instincts fight with each other to form a new Europe, a new world. The very important publication, which appeals not only to the scholar, appears just at the right moment."